

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 7, 1865.

NO. 436.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by

A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,"  
and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.  
Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 60,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$ 50,827 42	
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule an- nexed 42,500 00	
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on unsecured personal security, eight per cent. interest 8,250 00	
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00	
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98	
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12	
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,685 64	
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 880 74	
Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 45 95	
Revenue stamps 45 95	
Total \$ 281,471 96	

### LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none	
2d. Losses adjusted and not due none	
3d. " " " " " " none	
4th. Losses unadjusted none	
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 7,000	
6th. Policy \$3,000, 1,000	
7th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or li- abilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 830 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00	

\*Both resisted by the Company on the ground  
of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000  
on two counts, one being because of the party  
having been killed in an unlawful encounter.  
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having  
died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting  
judicial decision.

### STATS OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Salby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the total amount of the  
Company is the sum of \$281,471 96, and that the  
DIED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-  
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-  
of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-  
paired property in the city of St. Louis, worth  
above described investments, nor any part there-  
of, are made for the benefit of any individual  
exercising authority in the management of said  
Company, nor for any other person or persons  
whatever; and that they are the above described  
officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company.

WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public  
in and for said city and county of St. Louis,  
State of Missouri, this 15th day of May, 1864.  
[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,  
Notary Public.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }  
I, the undersigned, Notary Public in and for  
the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.  
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the ju-  
rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date  
thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and  
county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis-  
ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am well  
acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit  
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said  
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this  
16th day of May, 1864.  
[L. S.] A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this  
16th day of May, 1864.  
[L. S.] ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office  
the statements and exhibits required by the pro-  
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.  
Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-  
ly by  
A. G. HODGES, Agent.  
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—320.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DUMB CHILD.

From the Springfield Republican.

She is my only girl.

I asked for her as some most precious thing—  
For all unfinished was Love's jeweled ring,  
Till set with this soft pearl  
The shadow time brought forth I could not see,  
How pure, how perfect seemed the gift to me!

Oh! many a soft old tune  
I used to sing unto that deafened ear,  
And suffered not the slightest footstep near,  
Lest she might wake too soon;  
And hushed her brothers' laughter while she lay,  
Ah, needless care! I might have let them play.

'Twas long ere I believed  
That this one daughter might not speak to me;  
Waited and watched—God knows how patiently!  
How willingly desired.

Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith,  
And tended Hope until it starved to death.

Oh, if she could but hear  
For one short hour, till her tongue might teach  
To call me mother, in the broken speech  
That thrills the mother's ear!  
Alas! those sealed lips never may be stirred  
To the deep music of that holy word.

My heart it sorely tries  
To see her kneel with such a reverent air  
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer!  
Or lift those earnest eyes  
To watch our lips, as though our words she knew,  
Then move her own, as she were speaking, too.

I've watched her looking up  
To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,  
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,  
That I could almost hope

The struggling soul would burst its binding cords,  
And the long pent up thoughts find forth in  
words.

The song of bird and bee,  
The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves,  
All the grand music to which nature moves,  
Are wasted melody

To her; the world of sound a tuneless void;  
While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair;  
Her blue eyes beautiful; of finest mould  
The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold,  
She has her shining hair.

Alas! this lovely temple closed must be,  
For He who made it keeps the master key.

Will He the mind within  
Should from earth's Babel clamor be kept free,  
Even that His still, small voice and step might be  
Heard at its inner shrine.

Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer  
thrill?

Then should I grieve? O, murmuring heart, be  
still.

She seems to have a sense  
Of quiet gladness, in her noiseless play,  
She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,  
Whose voiceless eloquence

Touches all hearts,—though I had once the fear  
That even her father would not care for her.

Thank God, it is not so!  
And when his sons are playing merrily,  
She comes and leans her head upon his knee—  
O, at such times I know,

By his full eye and tones subdued and mild,  
How his heart yearns over his silent child.

Not of all gifts bereft,  
Even now. How could I say she did not speak?  
What real language lights her eye and cheek,  
And thanks to Him who left

Unto her soul yet open avenues  
For joys to enter, and for love to use!

And God in love doth give  
To her defect a beauty of its own,  
And we a deeper tenderness have known  
Through that for which we grieve;

Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear,  
Yes, and my voice shall fill it—but not here.

When that new sense is given,  
What rapture will be his first experience be,  
That never will be his last—  
Than the rich songs of Heaven—  
To hear the full-toned anthem swelling round,  
While angels teach the ecstasies of sound!

Anonymous.

### Wanted to Bet.

A young gentleman—with a medium sized  
light brown moustache, and a suit of clothes  
such as fashionable tailors sometimes furnish  
to their customers "on accommodating  
terms," that is, on the insecure credit system  
—came into a hotel one afternoon, and after  
calling for a glass of Madeira, turned to the  
company and offered to bet with any man  
present that Grant would not take Richmond.

Nobody, however, wanting to bet, the exqui-  
site glanced around contemptuously and re-  
marked:

"I want to make a bet of some kind;  
I don't care a fig what it is. I'll bet any  
man from a shilling's worth of cigars to five  
hundred dollars. Now's your time, gentle-  
man; what do you propose?"

Sipping a glass of beer in one corner of  
the bar-room, sat a plain old gentleman—  
He set down his glass and addressed the ex-  
quisite:

"Well, mister, I am not in the habit of  
making bets, but seeing you are anxious  
about it, I don't care if I gratify you. So  
I'll bet you a levy's worth of sixes that I can  
put a quart of molasses into your hat and  
turn it out in a solid lump of molasses candy  
in two minutes by the watch."

"Done!" said the exquisite, taking off his  
hat and handing it to the farmer.

It was a splendid article, that shone like  
black satin. The old gentleman took the  
hat and requested the bar-keeper to send for  
a quart of molasses—"the cheap sort, at six  
cents a quart; that's the kind I use in this  
experiment," said he, handing six cents to  
the bar-keeper.

The molasses was brought, and the old  
farmer, with a very grave and mysterious  
countenance, poured it into the dandy's hat,  
while the exquisite took out his watch to  
note the time.

Giving the hat two or three shakes, with  
a Signor Blitz-like adroitness, the experimen-  
ter placed it on the table, and stared into it  
to watch the wonderful process of consolida-  
tion.

"Times up," said the dandy.

The old farmer moved the hat. "Well I  
do believe it ain't hardened," said he, in a  
tone expressive of disappointment; "I mised  
it somehow or other that time, and I sup-  
pose I've lost the bet. Bar-keeper! let the  
gentleman have the cigars."

Charnace and the Tailor.

The Paris correspondent of the London  
Times tells the following story at the times  
of Louis XIV:

Charnace had been one of the King's  
pages and an officer in his body guard. In

early life he had played some very strange  
pranks, but had always met with favor and  
protection from the King. He did many  
clever things, but one in particular in which  
he was engaged made everybody laugh. He  
had a long and handsome avenue to his  
chateau in Anjou, in which a peasant had a  
little house and garden which had stood in  
the same spot long before the avenue was  
planted, and which neither Charnace nor his  
father could ever persuade the rustic to sell  
on any terms. This, observes Saint Simon,  
with proper disdain for so low a person, is a  
species of obstinacy which petty proprietors  
often show expressly to annoy people of con-  
dition. Charnace pretended to let the mat-  
ter drop, and for a long time said no more  
about it.

At last, disgusted that a paltry cottage  
should intercept the sweep of his fine avenue,  
he conceived a scheme to get rid of it. It  
chanced that the owner of the cottage was a  
tailor, and worked at his trade whenever an  
opportunity offered. He lived alone, having  
neither wife nor children. One fine day,  
Charnace sent for him, and said that he was  
suddenly ordered up to court to fill an office  
of great importance, that he was anxious to  
get there as soon as possible, and as he had  
no liveries for his servants, he wished them  
to be made forthwith. The tailor agreed, and  
the bargain was struck on the spot. Charnace  
stipulated, however, to avoid un-  
necessary delay, he should do the work at  
the chateau, and that if he promised not to  
quit it until it was finished he would pay  
him something over and above, besides  
boarding and lodging him. The tailor set  
to work on the spot. In the meantime Charnace  
got an architect to make an exact plan of  
the house and garden, the rooms, the fur-  
niture, and even the kitchen utensils. He  
then sent workmen to pull down the house,  
take away everything that was in it, and  
reconstruct it exactly as it had been, inter-  
nally and externally, at some distance from  
the avenue, with every article in its place,  
and the garden exactly as it had been.

They then cleared away all traces of it  
from the ground it originally stood upon, so  
that nobody could guess that it had been  
there at all. This was completed before the  
tailor, who was carefully watched, had finish-  
ed his liveries. When the liveries were  
completed, Charnace paid his man well,  
kept him to supper, and then dismissed him.  
The tailor sat out for his home at nightfall.

He found the avenue unusually long though  
he had gone too far, retraced his steps, and  
looked about for well known trees near  
which his house stood. The night was dark,  
and he groped his way through them as  
well as he could, but was astonished to find  
his house nowhere. He passed the whole  
night in this way. When day broke he saw  
that he had not gone astray, but that the  
house and garden had all disappeared, and  
he came to the conclusion that he was the  
sport of some evil spirit. After wandering  
about a good deal he thought he perceived  
at a considerable distance from the avenue  
a cottage which greatly resembled his own,  
though he knew that there never had been  
one in the same place.

He approached it, examined it closer, and  
the more he did so the more he was struck  
with the exact resemblance. He was curi-  
ously enough to try whether the key he had in  
his pocket would fit the lock. It did fit the  
lock. He opened the door, walked in, and  
was thunderstruck on finding not only that  
the rooms were the same, but that every  
single article of furniture was the same, and  
precisely in the same spot where he had left  
them. He was near fainting with fright;  
he fell on his knees and prayed, for he re-  
ligiously believed that the demon had played  
him this trick. The following day, how-  
ever, he learned the truth from the mocking  
and laughing of the villagers to whom he told  
his story. He got furious, went with his  
complaint to the intendant of the province,  
and insisted upon getting satisfaction; but  
he only got laughed at. The King heard  
the story, and laughed more than anybody,  
and Charnace had his avenue as he wished  
it.

Too Much Sack for His Bread.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says  
that while General Bragg was in that city a  
little incident occurred, which shows that  
General B. is not the "dry old stick" he has  
the credit of being.

President Davis telegraphed to General  
Bragg, in the usual way, to hold the State  
at all hazards—stop up the roads, destroy  
supplies, and crush Sherman. At the close  
of the dispatch, the strange phenomena of  
an idea seemed to strike him, and he asked:  
"What is your available force for this pur-  
pose?"

To which General Bragg promptly re-  
plied: "Five proclamations and one brigade."

Our informant did not see the point, and  
asked General Bragg to explain:

"Why," said he, "Governor Brown issued  
a proclamation, that was one. General A.  
R. Wright's made two. The President's  
made three. Senator B. H. Hill's made  
four, and that from the eight members of  
Congress made five.

"I shall consider Sherman a hard case if  
I can't 'crush' him with five proclamations  
and one brigade."

A Spartan Marriage.

Many of the laws of Lycurgus, in connec-  
tion with this subject, would undoubtedly  
meet with the approbation of the fair sex  
of modern times. The time for marriage  
was fixed by a statute—that of the man  
at thirty or thirty-five years, that of the lady  
at about twenty or a little younger. All  
men who continued unmarried after the ap-  
pointed time were liable to prosecution, and  
all old bachelors were prohibited from being  
present at the public exercises of the Spartan  
maiden, and were denied the usual respect  
and honors paid to the aged. "Why should  
I give you a place," cried the young man to  
the old unmarried gentleman, "when you  
have no child to give place to me when I am  
old?"

No marriage portions were given to any  
of the maidens, so that neither poverty  
should prevent a gallant nor riches tempt  
him to marry contrary to his inclinations.  
The parents of three children enjoyed con-  
siderable immunities, and those with four  
children paid no taxes whatever—a regula-  
tion which all married men of large families  
will readily admit to be most wise and equi-  
table. Every marriage was preceded by a

betrothal, as in other Greek cities, but the  
marriage itself was performed by the young  
Spartan carrying off his bride by pretended  
abduction, and for some time afterward the  
wife continued to reside with her own fam-  
ily, and only met the husband on stated occa-  
sions.

This extraordinary way of spending the  
honeymoon was first introduced by Lycour-  
gus, to prevent the husband from wasting  
too much of his time in his wife's society,  
during the first years of their marriage; and  
in order to economize the bride's charms, it  
was customary for her bridesmaid to cut off  
all her hair on the wedding day, so that for  
some time, at least, her personal attrac-  
tions should increase with her years—a very  
good and commendable plan, which we  
here recommend to the wives of the present  
day.

There was a startling development at  
Mount Holyoke Seminary, not long since.  
One of the young ladies had just returned  
from a visit to the outside world, and soon  
after a vigilant teacher looked into her room,  
and discovered a gentleman's hat there. An-  
other teacher also satisfied herself of the  
existence of the alarming object, and the  
pupil was forthwith summoned to the hall  
of judgment. It was a most delicate sub-  
ject of inquiry, and the point of attack was  
only reached by gradual and zig-zag ap-  
proaches. The pupil, who manifested her  
depravity by half concealed merriment, and  
showed no disposition penitently to unob-  
scure herself, was at last brought up with a plump  
question as to the hat in the room. There  
was a moment of painfully anxious sus-  
pense, followed by a sudden collapse, when  
the offender confessed that she had brought  
in one of her father's old hats to cut up for  
soles. She was pronounced excused, and  
there was great fun in the halls as the story  
circulated.—Springfield Republican, 26th.

Winding up the War.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, in his recent visit to  
Washington, did not hesitate to say publicly  
that if a hundred thousand more men were  
given him, he would, within three months,  
wipe out all that is left of the rebellion. Our  
highest military authority thus confirms  
what was already believed not only by the  
Administration, but by all civilians best ac-  
quainted with the actual condition of the  
South. This fact ought now to take its place  
in the public mind as something settled.

Old habits of judging the war stick with-  
out reason. For three years the war has been  
the very men who were the most cautious  
in expressing an opinion concerning it. Its  
dramatic front was patent enough to every-  
body in all its terrible reality; but what  
most appalled was what was unseen. How  
far this curse lay stretched in the darkness  
of the future, how long it was to continue to  
devour our substance, and to consume the  
strongest and bravest of the land—it was  
this uncertainty that was the worst of all to  
bear. No human power could change it.  
The Government and the loyal people might  
put forth their strength to the utmost, and  
yet it was impossible to know that it would  
result in destroying the rebellion in any par-  
ticular season or year. The strength of the  
rebellion itself had not yet been measured;  
neither its moral power of endurance, nor  
the difficulties of getting military commands  
of so vast an area as that covered by the  
bellion, which was a problem unsolved in  
military history.

The imagination natural  
brooded over what could not be known.  
We are not over the effects of it yet, even  
though the uncertainty no longer exists.  
We have now at last got the rebellion so far  
in hand that we can very closely determine  
all the strength that is left to it, and still  
somehow the old feeling that it may continue  
to defy us for an indefinite time to come, yet  
clings. The shadow has passed, and yet its  
shade lingers.

The great public need of the time is a  
practical realization of the fact that the re-  
bellion can be crushed out to its last spark  
of life by the Spring campaign, and a fixed  
determination that it shall be done. Just the  
same exercise of the reason and the will is  
demanded that is exercised by every busi-  
ness man in finishing up any business enter-  
prise, the end of which is within his reach.  
Nay, that but very inadequately expresses it.  
The obligations to make an end of this war  
at the very earliest day possible, are immeasur-  
ably beyond any motive which the man  
of business can feel. They involve human  
life. Every month of the war entails the  
sacrifice, by battle and disease, of thousands  
of brave men. Its needless prolongation  
for a single month, or a single day, would be  
an unpardonable homicide. The crime would  
be all the greater if, by our neglect, we  
should leave a work to be done by active  
campaigning through the miasmatic months  
of the Summer and Autumn. No human  
duty ever rested more weightily than that  
now devolved upon the loyal people of the  
land to make an end forever of this war  
within the period to which military science,  
if armed with proper means, limits it. Hu-  
man will and energy have never been more  
solemnly invoked.

The practical shape which this duty has  
now taken, is a quick response to the pend-  
ing requisition of the President for more  
men. The Government has done, and is do-  
ing, its part of the work. The Lieutenant  
General stands ready to do his part of the  
work. It is for the people to do their part  
of the work. The public will everywhere  
should assume a new force, and, in every  
efficient mode of action, should stimulate  
the volunteering of men who will make the  
most serviceable soldiers. It should no lon-  
ger tolerate the pitiful tricks and evasions  
by which quotas have often heretofore been  
dodged altogether, or been supplied with  
material which proved utterly worthless. In  
those localities where volunteering falls short,  
it should sustain the Government in a rigor-  
ous enforcement of the draft. The popular  
determination everywhere should be set like  
steel in respect to that prompt supply of fit  
men required by the Government for the  
quick finishing up of the war.—New York  
Times.

How a Veteran Makes Himself Comfort-  
able.—An army letter has the following de-  
scription of the manner in which a veteran  
soldier makes himself comfortable in camp:

"It is a trifle remark that a man never  
knows how much he can do without until he  
tries it, but it is more to my present purpose  
to say that he never knows with how little  
he can make himself comfortable until he  
makes the experiment. Nobody possesses  
this invaluable knowledge so much as a vet-  
eran. Put a recruit into a forest of pine  
trees with his shelter tent, and if he have  
nobody but recruits about him, ten to one  
you will find him under his shelter tent three  
weeks from that time.

Not so the veteran. If he be camped in the  
pine forest, give him an old axe, a boot-leg,  
a mud-puddle, a board or two and a handful  
of nails, and he builds him a house; and a  
house, too, comfortable and commodious and  
not wanting in architectural beauty. First  
he fells his trees, then cuts and notches his  
logs and lays them together to the required  
height. His roof he puts on, giving it a great  
slope, and thatching it with the green of the  
pine tops.

He has been careful to leave window space  
and tacking pieces of his shelter tent over  
these he has provided light, but keeps out  
the nipping air of Winter. Then with his  
board he makes his door, and the boot-leg  
supplying hinges, it soon swings into its  
place. Then he fills the space between the  
logs with soft earth from his mud-puddle,  
and his home is done, except the chimney,  
and the forest and mud-puddle soon provide  
that, for his chimney is nothing but a pile of  
sticks, plentifully plastered without and with-  
in with mud. Then with his old axe he as-  
sembles out of pine logs a full assort-  
ment of furniture, bedstead, chairs, table,  
wardrobe and generally adds a mantel.  
Then, with a bright fire upon his hearth, he  
is prepared to laugh at Winter, and gener-  
ally does."

The Albany Penitentiary shows a net  
profit of \$15,000 for last year. It is conse-  
quently rather desirable that the judges  
should fill it up with prisoners.

## UNITED STATES MAIL.

### KENTUCKY.

Post Office Department,  
Washington City, December 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract  
Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of  
March 30, 1865, (to be decided by April 19,) for  
conveying the mails of the United States in the  
State of Kentucky, from July 1, 1865, to June 30,  
1866, on the route and by the means of depart-  
ments and arrivals herein specified:

9702 From Bradfordsville, Marion county, by  
William T. Weatherford's, on Rush Branch,  
Power's Store, and Lowe's Gate, to Hustonville,  
in Lincoln county, 24 miles, and back, once a  
week.

Leave Bradfordsville Friday at 8 A. M.; Arrive  
at Hustonville by 6 P. M.

Leave Hustonville Saturday at 8 A. M. Arrive  
at Bradfordsville by 6 P. M.

Bids for more frequent service invited.

For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate,  
and instructions as to the conditions to be in-  
cluded in the contracts, &c., see pamphlet advertise-  
ment of this date; and also the advertisement of  
Kentucky routes, dated November 30, 1861, at  
principal Post Office.

W. DENNISON,  
Postmaster General.

Jan. 27, 1865—4tw.

## Western Presbyterian,

### DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published  
in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-  
per, under the editorial control of the Rev. ED-  
WARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN  
YANNEY. It is proposed to produce an ex-  
clusive Presbyterian family newspaper, on the  
general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict al-  
ligiance to the Presbyterian Church in the Uni-  
ted States, and to the Nation in the perils  
through which both are now passing. The paper  
will be devoted, as its first and highest object,  
to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its  
doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth  
in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-  
fort will be made to promote the unity of the  
whole church on the basis of unwavering adhe-  
rence to its General Assembly and to its Institu-  
tions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form  
of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for  
the people of this country, and that the Union  
of these States is the condition without which the  
life of the nation cannot be saved. This senti-  
ment will be freely uttered to the extent per-  
mitted to the religious press, while political contro-  
versy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-  
pers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary  
of general news for the benefit of those who  
may see no other paper, literary and scientific no-  
tices, a column for the children, the Bible Class  
and the Sunday School, and a corner for the  
Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place  
in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the  
urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers  
and ruling elders, from various parts of the  
State, met in convention during the session of  
the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The  
Editors have the sole control of the paper, and  
they now call upon all who approve the ob-  
ject to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in ad-  
vance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid  
within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the  
printing



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1865.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]  
Fall of Wilmington.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson early Sunday morning, the 19th, was followed by an immediate advance on the part of the fleet and the land forces. The fleet was preceded by a skirmish line of yaws, connected by drag ropes, which effectually removed all torpedoes. The rebel rear was overtaken by Col. Moore's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps from Fort Anderson, in time to extinguish the bridges leading over the swamps and streams in its rear, and this force uniting with Gen. Cox, who, the night before, had nearly reached the line of retreat of the enemy, pushed on to Town Creek, where the enemy was strongly posted in works which seemed to defy assault. Meantime the fleet advanced to the mouth of Town Creek, and reconnoitered the fort on the left bank of the river, six miles below the city.

Gen. Terry marched three miles beyond the line which Hoke abandoned on Federal Point simultaneously with the evacuation of Fort Anderson. He met with no resistance, and at night was joined by Gen. Ames, who had been operating under Gen. Cox in the flanking movement against Anderson on the 20th. Gen. Terry moved the First Division, (3d Division 25th Corps) corps of colored troops in advance, and with a loss of ten killed and forty-five wounded, drove the rebels into a strong line of field works five miles from Wilmington. Gen. Ames, 2d Division, 24th Corps, supported the advance, losing one wounded.

On the right bank of the river, Gen. Cox was performing a most brilliant movement, resulting in the rout of the rebels at Town Creek. This creek is about seven miles below Wilmington, on the right bank of the river, and is thirty feet deep, skirted with swamps. It was deemed impassable by the rebels. The only bridge crossing it was approached by a long causeway completely covered by artillery. The works opposite were carefully constructed and constituted the principal line upon which the enemy depended for the defense of the city. On that bank the works were strongly manned. In searching the swamp near the river, Gen. Cox, 3d division, 23d Corps, found an old scow capable of holding thirty men. Leaving a single brigade, Col. Henderson, with Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, of his division, to occupy the attention of the enemy in his front, he carefully withdrew his three remaining brigades, and concealing them in the swamp, began to cross into the thick swamp below the enemy's line with this one crazy scow. This was accomplished without discovery, the enemy detecting any flank movement impossible. After crossing, these three brigades waded through the swamp waist deep for half a mile, and finding a circuitous path through a rice field, after a march of four miles emerged into the roads in the rear of the enemy's works, and on the Telegraph road from Wilmington to Smithville upon which the rebel works were situated.

While Casement's and Reilly's troops moved rapidly down this road, the 100th Ohio in advance as skirmishers, Col. Moore was sent to the old public road further west, and the only line of retreat left to the enemy. At this juncture the rebels discovered that a crossing had been effected, and hastily constructed rifle-pits to protect their rear. The moment our troops came in sight of the works, they assaulted impetuously and with the wildest enthusiasm, all seeming to understand and enjoy the brilliant game. The enemy opened rapidly with grape and canister, but firing hurriedly and with ill-directed aim, our loss was only three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The works were carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were routed, and two 12-pound guns captured with caissons complete, and one Whitworth gun disabled, together with Col. Simonton, of the famous Charleston City Battalion, thirty-two officers and three hundred and fifty men; the rest escaped in confusion, Col. Moore not being able to reach the public road in time to intercept the fugitives.

Such a move reflects the greatest credit upon Gen. Cox and is worthy of the Twenty-third Corps. It proved the key to Wilmington.

On the night of the 20th the rebels sent down eighteen floating torpedoes through the fleet. One struck a picket boat and exploded, killing two men. The others passed harmlessly by.

On the 21st all was quiet on Federal Point, except that Gen. Ames reconnoitered the forts on the left of Terry's line, and found them too strong to justify an assault. His loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The fleet continued to bombard them briskly during the day, the enemy replying vigorously with very long range guns.

Gen. Cox moved from Town Creek at ten o'clock A. M. of the 21st, and reached Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, at one o'clock P. M. The rebels did not resist, but burned the railroad bridge crossing to the island; fired the pontoon bridge, and cut it adrift. The 16th Kentucky, Colonel White, secured a few pontoons partially burned, and crossing his regiment, skirmished across the island, establishing outposts on a causeway over a swamp, and within musket range of the wharves. Upon this narrow way the rebels opened from the city with two Whitworth guns, but before dusk our skirmish line was established in the swamp. Artillery was ferried over and a few shells thrown into the city to convince the rebels that we were in force.

On the first appearance of our troops on the island the rebels set fire to the Government cotton shed and to an unfinished iron-clad, and withdrew into the city. The concentration of the enemy at our unexpected success in reaching the city was plainly seen in their actions. This success was quite as unexpected by us, and not looked for until after the arrival of the two remaining divisions of the 23d corps, then at Smithville. But for the sound judgment of General Cox we should have lost the great advantage gained.

Just as Gen. Schofield was preparing to follow Gen. Cox, at noon, a message arrived from Gen. Terry, saying that the enemy was in very heavy force in his front, and that from information which he deemed trustworthy, re-enforcements had arrived from Charleston, and that he could not hold his line if attacked. This information was sent to Gen. Cox with orders to return at once to the mouth of Town Creek, where boats would be in readiness to cross his command to Terry's assistance. Fortunately the order did not reach Gen. Cox until dark, and he feeling confident from his own observations that the information upon which the order was given was false, he concluded to remain and report the facts, and sent

Moore's brigade back to report, and begin the crossing, if still deemed advisable. Gen. Schofield at once approved his action and ordered him to remain. The result proved the wisdom of this conclusion. The rebels began to withdraw at dark, and at daylight the place was evacuated. General Cox's skirmishers crossed into the city at this hour, and Gen. Terry's forces marched through the place at 9 A. M., and pressed on after the enemy. The ferryboats being destroyed, Gen. Cox could not cross his main force until noon.

The fleet arrived at the wharf about the middle of the afternoon, and immediately fired a salute—an important matter which the land forces had forgotten.

Although, as a matter of prudence the rebels had removed their public stores from the city, still they fully expected to hold our forces in check for several weeks, relying for this upon the great strength of their works and upon expected re-enforcements. The prompt and unlooked for occupation of Eagle Island alone compelled them to retire. It was not until this was in possession of our forces that the removal of the Union prisoners from the city began. These were between 4,000 and 5,000 in number, the majority having just been brought from Florence, S. C., to prevent their falling into Sherman's hands.

In the opinion of eminent engineers, the Cape Fear river, from Wilmington to the ocean, is more strongly fortified than any one of our Northern harbors, or any river in the world. Nineteen forts and batteries line its approaches, within the short distance named, all of the heaviest character, most scientifically constructed, and thoroughly armed. Three lines of formidable obstructions, consisting of piles, torpedoes, sunken ships and cribs, chain cable, and rafts of heavy timber, securely fastened together. The entire front of this line was covered by a succession of lakes and swamps, stretching from the river to the ocean, and only crossed by two narrow causeways. Then, three miles outside of these works, was a second very strong line. The city was capable of stronger defense than any we have taken during the war. Its only lack was in men.

General Schofield was most heartily congratulated on all sides for this most flattering result of his combinations. It must be remembered in this connection that only one division, the 3d, and one brigade, Moore's, of the 2d division of the Army of the Ohio, were engaged, the remainder of the 23d corps not having arrived. The total loss on both sides of the river, after Gen. Schofield took command, will fall a trifle below two hundred. This is owing to the fact that no position was assaulted which could be turned.

But few citizens left the city, except such as the enemy forced to enter the ranks and follow. All able-bodied men hid themselves, and thronged the streets as soon as our forces entered. The ladies were also out in force, and the negroes crowded all the avenues. Not a symptom of animosity was displayed by man, woman or child throughout the day. Early in the morning a large class of citizens began to help themselves to the goods in the various stores, but a provost guard soon stopped this traffic so peculiar to rebel towns.

## A Poor Arithmetician.

General Joe Johnston's report of his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta has just been made public by order of the rebel Senate. General Johnston estimates Sherman's army opposed to him at one hundred and ten thousand, an over estimate of twenty thousand, and makes the following statement in regard to the respective losses on each side: "The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy, cold rains, which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign."

"The effective force transferred to Gen. Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry."

"According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners captured in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in their daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing."

General Johnston puts his own loss at fifteen thousand, and estimates ours as "not less than five times as great." Now five times fifteen thousand is seventy-five thousand, so that if Sherman started with one hundred thousand men, he must have appeared before Atlanta with only twenty-five thousand, driving before him the forty-one thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry whom Johnston says he transferred to Hood. In endeavoring to prove the great slaughter inflicted on our troops, Johnston thus exposes himself to the charge of retreating before a largely inferior army. A little computation would have saved him from so ridiculous a blunder. But this is not the most ridiculous aspect of the case. Our losses in action, he says, where they had the opportunity to estimate it, averaged thirteen of our men killed or wounded to one of theirs. His own killed and wounded he states at about ten thousand. If this computation were at all correct the surprising result would be that Gen. Johnston would have put *hors du combat* one hundred and thirty thousand of our men, or twenty thousand more men than, according to Johnston's own estimate, Sherman had in his army all told.—*Balt. American.*

## Spirit of the Liberal Press of France.

[The following, from a very intelligent gentleman traveling in France, has been handed us for publication.—*Eng. Civ. Com.*]

Bordeaux, February 6, 1865.

I find in to-day's paper, *La Gironde*, an article so much in our favor, and so indicative of what I find to be the feeling of all the Liberals in France, among whom I include both the Republican party and those led by M. Thiers, that I send it herein, with a translation, which, if you think worth while, you can put into the *Commercial*, to satisfy those who look to Europe for sympathy. I was assured in Paris, by a member of the French Academy, a friend of Thiers, and himself a Revolutionary, (while T. is an Orleansist,) that Napoleon is in favor of the South, and owns the *London Herald*, the most bitter English secession advocate, while all the opposition

is on our side. The principal papers in Paris, and the principal papers in the provincial cities, sympathize with us.

This article seems to me very significant, and a very fair representative of the spirit of the Liberal press of France, so far as I have seen the papers.

"To the American news of yesterday we have to add that the Generalissimo of the Confederate armies will probably be General Joe Johnston, who has just taken the command in chief of the Western army. This nomination is regarded as a mark of defiance given by the Congress to the policy of President Davis, whose authority is diminished one-half. It is not difficult, at the same time, to see in it an unequivocal sign of the extreme embarrassment of the South. To great evils, great remedies. The Confederate Congress, seeing its best soldiers and best General committed to inactivity by General Grant, and the territory yet left under its jurisdiction gradually lessened; Savannah reduced in a few days; Wilmington on the verge of surrender; Sherman advancing on Charleston, with his troops inspired by a long series of successes; the Confederate Congress, we must say, does its best. It does not expect the legions it will have need of to successfully continue the struggle and wrest fortune to itself, to spring from the ground. It affirms its resolution to fight till the last moment, and has recourse to the last expedient—a military dictator. To every serious and unbiased observer, it is the commencement of the convulsions which precede the final agony. The fainting is at hand. The negotiations of Mr. Blair will end, since resistance has become impossible."

Is not that strong? This is what all the French papers, except those in the interest of Napoleon, agree in saying.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—We had occasion to drop into a variety store adjoining the Post Office yesterday, and while we were there a soldier entered and desired to purchase a pipe, but he lacked ten cents of the necessary amount. A little girl who had been standing by the counter, handed him ten cents, remarking that she would do without the candy she had intended to buy, rather than see one of our brave soldiers want for any of the little comforts of life. The young man in attendance appreciated the noble act, and declined the proffered offer, giving the soldier the pipe, and the sweet little cherub her candy. The example of this noble-hearted little girl should be emulated by those who are amassing fortunes in army speculations. This beautiful little incident speaks volumes. The name of the little girl is Gerard and her parents reside in the city, we are informed.—*Nashville Union.*

## Gen. Sherman's Views of the Causes of the War and of its Inevitable Result.

The following letter from Gen. Sherman has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, MARIETTA, GA., June 30, 1864.

Mrs. Anne Gilman Bowen, Baltimore, Maryland.

DEAR MADAM—Your welcome letter of June 18th came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream when I knew you playing as a school-girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should control a vast army, pointing like the swarm of Alaric, to the plains of the South. Why, oh, why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in memory, and to-day were Frank and Mrs. Porcher, and Eliza Gilman, and Mary Lamb, and Margaret Blake, the Barksdales, the Quasies, the Pryors, indeed any and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feelings of duty and conviction would melt as snow before the genial sun, and I believe I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me Barbarian, Vandal, and Monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed, by her unjustifiable course, she has thrown away the proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the conflict. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, coward and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation, we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we, in the hurly-burly, stand aghast. I would not subjugate the South in this sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same that we do—no worse no better—our equals and not our superiors. I know, and you know, that there were young men in our day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentlemen of the South, a superiority of courage and manhood, and boasting defied us of Northern birth to arms. God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race, though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflammable of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the desolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then will I say Peace—Peace; go back to your point of error, and resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages. Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical, but you may and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance; but in putting on the armor of war I did it to our common country should not perish in infamy and dishonor. I am married, have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope, when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed, and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once dear friends. Tell Eliza for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civil code as disobedience was in the Divine law. And should the fortunes of war ever bring you or your sisters, or any of our old clique, under the shelter of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband.

Truly,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

March 1.—Senate.—Afternoon Session.—

Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported an act to appropriate money—the general appropriation bill—with several amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Speaker Jacob announced his decision on the passage of the bill reported by Senator Whitaker, from the Military Committee, entitled "An act to organize and discipline the militia of Kentucky," upon which the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Cockrill, Duncan, Gardner, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, J. D. Landrum, Sampson, Spaulding, Wait, Watson, Whitaker—14.  
Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bass, Cleveland, Cook, Fisk, Grover, Patrick, Prall, Read, Robinson, Wright—11.

He was of the opinion that the Constitution only required a bare majority, as the money distributed by that bill was already appropriated, and, in the military fund, the present act merely directed a channel through which it might be disbursed. Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to provide a bounty for Kentucky Volunteers: rejected.

Mar. 2.—Senate.—Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House Resolution in regard to the outrages of rebels and rebel guerrillas: rejected. Same, a bill to extend the statutes of limitation: passed. Mr. Sampson, from the same committee, reported a House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the statute of limitation in certain cases, with sundry amendments: cut off by the orders of the day. Resolutions in regard to Boards of Trade in Kentucky: adopted. The Senate then took recess until three o'clock. At three o'clock the Senate met and took up the order of the day: a bill to provide for the payment of a bounty to Kentucky Volunteers: the bill was on motion laid on the table. A House resolution to adjourn on the 6th inst., and meet on the 3d Tuesday in May. It was moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution: adopted. It was then moved to insert Monday, at 12 o'clock, as the time of adjournment: adopted. Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution of adjournment, as amended in the Senate, was disagreed to in the House, and being again taken up, the Senate adhered. A Committee of Conference was appointed. A House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the Statutes of limitation in certain actions, with an amendment, was passed—yeas, 17; nays, 8. Mr. Whitaker from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act regulating corporations &c: passed.

House—The Carpenter case was taken up and discussed. After the discussion was over, Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Circuit Courts:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the proof does not justify the impeachment of R. B. Carpenter before the Senate.

Adopted—Yeas, 42; nays, 15. Mr. De Haven, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an act to amend chap. 33, Revised Statutes. Raises taxes 5 cents, in addition to the tax now imposed, on each \$100 &c; passed. The resolution on final adjournment was then taken up. Mr. Webb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, &c., That when the two Houses of the present General Assembly adjourn on the 6th of the present month, they adjourn to meet again on the 3d Tuesday of May next.

March 3.—Senate.—Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to amend chap. 80 of the Revised Statutes, title "Revenue and Taxation": passed. Same, a House bill to amend sec. 611 of the Civil Code of practice: passed. Mr. Botts offered a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to grant Joshua F. Bullitt such respite from arrest that he may attend and be present at the proposed investigation of charges against him: adopted.

House—Report of Select Committee on Chief Justice J. T. Bullitt. Mr. Alf. Allen offered a substitute for the report of the Committee. It fixes the 3d Tuesday in May next for the trial, and provides for the appearance of Judge B. It was adopted. Mr. Ward arose to a personal explanation. Judge Peters had stated before a committee that Judge Bullitt had not been present in the Court of Appeals since last October. Mr. Wood had received a letter from Judge P. correcting this statement. Judge Bullitt was in his seat last December. Orders of the day: An act to organize the Militia of the State; passed—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

March 4.—Senate.—Mr. Duncan offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to draw his salary in gold or its equivalent in currency. This being a joint resolution it lies over one day under the rule. Mr. Whitaker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a House bill to provide a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families. The bill passed into the orders of the day. The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock. The afternoon session was occupied with business of a local character.

House—No business of a general character was transacted, mere local bills being acted upon.

From the Washington Chronicle.

## The Delusions which Caused the War.

A letter of Howell Cobb to Jacob Thompson, dated "Athens, Ga., June 18, 1861," was lately found at the house of the latter, by the Union forces. The house was burned in retaliation for the burning of that of the late Postmaster General Blair, but the papers of the rebel dignitary were preserved. The letter is interesting, as furnishing a fresh illustration of the delusive follies and sanguine expectations of the treason-hatchers, but for which they never would have plunged the South into war against the National Government. Mr. Cobb says:

"There are many speculations about the length of the war. As I was so much at fault in my predictions that there would be no war, I suppose my predictions about its duration will go for very little, at least I should say so myself. Still, I am certain the war will be a short one. The efforts of the Lincolnists will be to overwhelm us with their superior numbers, in a short campaign, and failing in that, as they must fail, the war will soon come to an end—that is, active hostilities, though it may take some time for a formal recognition and settlement. It is impossible for the United States Treasury to hold out for a protracted war, and I see that they begin already to talk about a United States Bank—that panacea for hopeless treasury bankruptcy. I have written an article on the financial resources of the two Governments, and will send you a copy of the *Banner* containing it. If you think it worth it, you can give it circulation in your papers, as the figures may be interesting to your friends. In this State the planters will sell two-thirds of their cotton for Confederate bonds and treasury notes, and with that spirit in the country, we can keep up the war forever. Besides, our people are absolutely demanding direct taxation. It exceeds any thing I ever expected—the universal spirit among all classes to give men and money without stint to the defense of the country. I believe honestly that Georgia alone could, and would, if necessary, defend the whole Confederate States. I am about to go into service—in fact, I leave here in the morning for Richmond to tender to Davis a regiment for the war. If he accepts and can give us arms, I shall be in the field in a few weeks. I could raise in thirty days, a brigade, or even a division, from my old district. This too, was the Union section of the State, and it was to arouse them that I put in myself. The result is very gratifying."

## The Petersburg Mine Explosion.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a message enclosing the opinion and finding of the court of inquiry appointed by him in the Petersburg mine explosion case. The opinion is signed by Gen. Hancock, President of the court. After narrating the circumstances of the assault, the failure is ascribed to the following named officers:

1. Gen. Burnside in not obeying the orders of the commanding general in the formation of the assaulting column; in not preparing his parapet and abatis for the passage of his troops; and in not employing energetic officers to lead the columns with the working parties.

The court is satisfied that Gen. Burnside believed had his measures been adopted it would have ensured success.

2. Brig. Gen. Ledlow in failing to push forward his troops promptly and in blocking up the avenue for the passage of troops ordered to follow.

3. Brig. Gen. Pierce for want of readiness for assault and not going with his troops but remaining in bomb proof.

4. Colonel F. F. Bliss, 7th Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining behind with one regiment in position where he could not see what was going on.

5. Gen. Wilcox for lack of energy in obeying orders.

The court concludes its opinions as follows: Without intending to convey the impression that there was any distinction of discipline on the part of commanders or support to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the court expresses the opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning an officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault when the commanding general was not present in person to witness operations.

SHORT SHRIFF.—The *Evansville Journal*, of the 22d ult., says: We learn that Colonel Campbell, of the 17th Ky. Cavalry, by permission of Gen. Hooker, commanding this Department, crossed the river a few days ago in pursuit of a number of noted horse-stealing guerrillas, and that the expedition has proved highly successful.

He succeeded, as we learn, in gathering in some 15 or 20 of those scoundrels at Saline Mines, Shawneetown, Grayville and Fairfield. They were tried by drum-head court-martial, found guilty and shot.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.  
June 27, 1864—336-tw&wlv.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between S. M. NOEL, J. W. BATCHELOR, AND J. T. MAJOR, in a literary business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Batchelor having sold and transferred his interest to his former partners.

The business will be carried on as usual by S. M. NOEL & J. T. MAJOR, under the old firm name of S. M. NOEL & CO. All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

S. M. NOEL,  
J. W. BATCHELOR,  
J. T. MAJOR.

Feb. 23, 1865—31.

## J. R. GRUNDY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20—6m.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for boilers, shafting lathe, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary" approved 10th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD,  
P. SWIGERT,  
J. B. TEMPLE,  
Commissioners.

Frankfort, Feb'y 14, 1865.  
Feb. 17, 1865—td.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

## GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to  
One cent per day on a \$50 note.  
Two cents " " " " \$100 "  
Ten " " " " \$500 "  
20 " " " " \$1000 "  
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

## GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,  
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.  
Feb. 17, 1864—2w.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin, for Annual Monthly and Special Income Lists for 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

Ninth day of March 1865, and Continue Five days,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that "all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof." Upon Income the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS,  
Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.

A. G. BUSH, D. C.  
Richmond, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1865.

Internal Revenue Stamp furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.

Feb. 21, 1865—till 10th March.

## ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

## HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns, such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express,



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1865.

## NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.  
1m.

### Review of News.

Another Victory! By despatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department we learn that on Thursday last, Gen. Sheridan with a large cavalry force reached Charlottesville, where he captured General Early and his entire command, numbering about eighteen hundred men. Charlottesville is only about 60 miles from Lynchburg and it is supposed that Sheridan has pushed rapidly forward to that point. It is thought, too, that Sherman may be pushing for the same point, and if he can reach it before the reinforcements sent there by Gen. Lee, that commander with his army will be in tighter quarters than they have ever been yet. They cannot hold Richmond and they cannot evacuate it. The blow struck by Sheridan is another of those heavy ones for which he is renowned, and which will make Richmond tremble.

President Lincoln was inaugurated at noon on Saturday, the 4th inst. It was a beautiful day and many thousands assembled to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession of escort was very large and imposing, the Military, Lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and several Fire Companies from Philadelphia taking part in it. The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase. The Inaugural Address was short, its reading occupying but a few minutes. Everything connected with the ceremonies of the day passed off quietly and there was not an accident to mar its pleasure. So auspiciously opens Mr. Lincoln's second term, and he has the best wishes of his people for success in his arduous labors, and their hopes that his term may close as happily as it has opened. The Inaugural is so bungled up and rendered almost unintelligible by the telegraphic report, that we will not publish it until it is received in more authentic form.

No news of importance from any of our armies have been received. It is reported through rebel sources that Gen. Sherman has removed all his forces from Columbia, and left Johnston in his rear. It is also stated that Hardee and Hood are unable to form a junction with Johnston. Lee has ordered Goldsboro, N. C., to be held at all hazards and the place is being strongly fortified. This is all that is known of General Sherman's advance.

The rebel House of Representatives has passed another bill to place three hundred thousand negroes in the army, in order to satisfy the objections of the Senate. The bill does not guarantee freedom to the enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of emancipation open. The slaves are to fight for their masters' freedom, and having gained them that boon, are still to remain slaves.

Both Houses of the U. S. Congress have passed the bill to establish the Home for disabled soldiers. It incorporates the Lieut. General Grant and ninety-nine others. The capital stock is to consist of one million dollars, made from military fines, deductions from pay, and donations. There is to be no expense to the Government.

The notorious guerrilla, Magruder, was killed near Cloverport on Saturday, the 26th of February. On the same day, about ten miles from Hawesville, Captain Davidson, one of the bloodiest murderers in the State, was wounded in the abdomen, and it is stated that he cannot recover. Their hands were routed. This good work was done by Captains Clarke and Cummings, companies of Major Swink's battalion of Kentucky State troops. This battalion is doing a very effective service in clearing out the guerrillas from the section of the State where they are located.

Within the last two months the Federal forces have captured from the Rebels over thirteen hundred pieces of ordnance. Our loss has been less than forty. This loss is a very severe one to the Confederacy as by the closing of all their parts their main source of supply in guns and small arms is shut off.

An important resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives providing that no person shall be tried by Court Martial or Military Commission in any State or Territory where United States Courts are open, except persons in the actual military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies. The vote on this resolution stood—yeas, 80; nays, 64.

On the 1st of February an expedition left the United States squadron of the East Gulf, at midnight, to destroy the salt works at West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having destroyed works of 13,615 gallons boiling power, besides 70 bushels of salt and 125 barrels of Epsom Salts.

A gentleman writing from Philadelphia to the New York Tribune, says: "I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, bring into Jay Cooke's office their little savings of \$50 and \$100, and buy the \$50 and \$100 7-30 bonds. Don't let anybody hereafter talk to me about the permanency of a Government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the State which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread."

On Saturday, the 4th of March, Abraham Lincoln entered upon his second term as President of the United States of America. Chosen to that high station a second time, by an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal States, he has taken his seat amid the rejoicings of his countrymen, with their heart-felt blessings upon him for his just, wise and honest administration of the affairs of the nation. On March 4th, 1861, he was inaugurated President of the United States. It was a dark day, for the nation's trouble, threatening its destruction, had already commenced. Enraged because of the sceptre departing from their hands, and money, morally enervated by their worship at the shrine of slavery, the Southern States had already commenced their shameful and dishonorable work of treason and rebellion. His predecessor had done nothing, worse than nothing—for morally, if not otherwise he had aided the rebellion—to stop the designs and overt acts of treason, having enunciated the wicked and infamous opinion that the General Government had no authority to coerce a rebellious and seceding State. He entered upon his office, a sectional President, elected to that responsible station by a sectional vote. Yet his Inaugural Address had the true ring of patriotism, and made every loyal heart rejoice as he declared that he would hold, possess, and occupy every fort and defence of all the States of the Union. His predecessor had proved as imbecile and quasi traitor—Abraham Lincoln stood before the people in his Inaugural as an honest man, a firm, conscientious, fearless patriot. And the people have not been disappointed in the promise then made. From the hour our noble President took the reins of Government into his hands, until the present moment, he has done all that man could do to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union of these States. He has never feared to do his duty; he has faltered at no obstacle; neither adulation or abuse has swerved him from his high purpose. His end, steadily followed and bravely, honestly served, has been the salvation, and establishment, and welfare of his country. Jackson declared, "The Union must be preserved." Lincoln with his brave arm and dauntless spirit has preserved it. Under Him who rules the nations of the world and turns the spirit of princes as he will, to Mr. Lincoln is due the praise and thanks of the people for the bright hopes now cheering us of the speedy fall of the Confederacy and the quelling of the rebellion. It is said that in his views of his duty with regard to slavery he has changed, and that he has falsified the pledges made in his Inaugural. But times have changed; the rebellion has developed new ideas and new views, and has necessitated a change of policy and action with regard to the great question of Slavery. Southern leaders saw, with their knowledge of Slavery, that rebellion and secession must work its ruin. Mr. Lincoln at the time of the delivery of his inaugural address did not see this; but time has developed the fact that Southern politicians spoke truly. They knew that Slavery was the great inciter of the rebellion, and that in order to crush the rebellion Slavery must be destroyed. Mr. Lincoln has learned this fact, and has acted accordingly. Had he been less wise, or less honest he would not have charged his opinions or his plans. Fools never change, but wise men, ready always to learn and always to act as exigencies may require, do change—to their honor be it said. Mr. Lincoln, however, has never hidden his designs when he has found a change of purpose necessary—his deeds have been no unlooked-for coup d'etat. When he found that slavery must be interfered with he gave due notice of it. His emancipation proclamation was not unheralded, but he gave time to all the States to adapt themselves to it, and by loyal action to render the decree forever null and void. Time has shown that proclamation to be both just and wise and prudent; so has it been with regard to the enlistment and employment of negro soldiers and to all his measures. In them all he has taught his countrymen that his country was dear to him and that to her interests he was devoted, heart and soul, and that he would do all that man, relying in God's aid, could do for her salvation and establishment. And the people trusting him and approving his course, have elected him a second time to the Presidency, and a second time he has entered upon the duties of that office. And now the people, trust in his ability to carry them safely through all the dangers which surround them and which threaten the life of their country. In his patriotism, his wisdom, his sagacity, his justice, his prudence, his benevolence, they hope, with the firm confidence that their hope will not be disappointed, that he will not let Kentucky stand by him? He has stood by her. She has never asked a boon at his hand but he has granted it; she has never presented a grievance but he has regarded it; she has never complained of a wrong but he has righted it. His agents may have erred in judgment and in action, but no sooner has the error been brought to his notice than he has corrected it immediately and fully. And this day Kentucky has no better friend in the Union or out of it than Abraham Lincoln. And now as a second time he has been inaugurated President of these United States, let us further all his plans for the welfare of the Union. Let us trust in him, and pray for him—let all the people strengthen his heart and arm for the conflict still before him.

### Now and Then.

Four years ago, when Mr. Lincoln entered upon his first term of office, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, had passed ordinances of secession, and had seized

upon the United States Forts, Custom Houses, Mints, Post-offices, and all Government funds held in those States. To-day the United States holds them all again. Mr. Lincoln enters upon his second term, having recovered all the Forts on the Southern Coast, the Federal forces overrunning South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, and Louisiana seeking her old place in the Union. Then, when first he took the oath of office, all was dark and gloomy; the old Union seemed to be fast crumbling into ruin; the old flag had been for the first time insulted and the boast and threat were freely made that Mr. Lincoln should never occupy the Presidential Chair. Now the sky is bright above us; the Union stands firmer than ever, State after State coming back to their allegiance; the stars and stripes wave over every fort and building from which it was torn down by craven hands, and Mr. Lincoln is, for the second term, President of the United States. Then the South proclaimed the ruin of our country; now itself is ruined. Then the boast was that one Southerner could whip five Yankees; now the Richmond press is asserting that one Yankee is a match for three Southerners. Then the South was waging a bloodless conquest, for there was no force to stop them; now victory after victory has rewarded the efforts of our nation for Union and peace. Four years ago our strength and resources had not been measured and grave doubts were entertained as to whether they could stand the strain; now they have been tried and not found wanting, the strain only developing unlooked-for power and almost exhaustless resources. So the present Administration commences its work under bright auspices, and the hope of the nation, founded on its past success, is that before its work closes its authority will have been re-established over the entire land. All the signs in the political firmament augur this happy end.

### Prospective Trouble in Utah.

The Colorado News states that, recently, Gen. Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake City for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by Gen. Conner turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him if he wanted the provost guard removed he must remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the News thinks it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the Federal authorities into conflict with those of the semi-ecclesiastical Government of the Territory—a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. Gen. Conner apprehends this, and is making preparations accordingly.

HANGING OF WOMEN.—By a lady who has arrived in Chattanooga, from Rome, Ga., we learn, says the Chattanooga Gazette, that the country around that city is infested by gangs of guerrillas who are roaming over it and sparing none, young or old, male or female, Union or rebel. About the 1st of January a party of guerrillas hung the wife and daughter of Dr. Joshua King, of Rome, on the charge of loyalty to the Federal Government. Mrs. King and her daughter were taking a ride in the country in a carriage when they were met by the guerrillas, taken out of the carriage and hung upon the nearest limb. The Dr. himself is a rebel and went South when Rome was evacuated by the rebels last Spring.

The New York Tribune says "the flow of gold into the Treasury through the Custom-House evidently is not to be stopped by croaking, or damned by warfare on the Government credit or the commerce of the country. The amount of revenue from customs in January, was \$5,460,576.50. This is the most unfavorable month in the year, for reasons connected with the weather and the course of trade. Yet, even at that rate of influx of gold, more than sufficient provision is made for the interest on the gold-bearing bonds of the United States."

The Legislature adjourned on yesterday morning at 6 1/2 o'clock. According to resolutions adopted by both Houses, they will meet again on the third Tuesday of May next. A large amount of work has been done during the session just closed, and a great number of bills passed, though chiefly of a local character. Those of chief general interest are the establishment of an Agricultural College at Lexington, the bill providing for sending agents to visit Kentucky soldiers in the field and in hospitals and for supplying the wants of the sick and suffering, and the resolution refusing to ratify the Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The first and last of these acts will probably be brought before the people, and will form questions of great interest and importance in the next canvass in Kentucky. The justice and wisdom of the act establishing the Agricultural College, in the form in which it has been done, is greatly questioned, and, doubtless, efforts will be made to repeal the Act. A large minority, at least, of the people of Kentucky condemn the action of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment. Believing, as they do, that the nation requires such an act for its permanent establishment and peace, and that Kentucky will be greatly advanced in prosperity by the action of the Amendment, and that it is not unconstitutional, their desires and purpose in the matter are based on principle, and therefore they cannot let the question rest. The people themselves must decide as to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

The special business for which the Legislature will convene again in May, is the trial

of Judge Joshua F. Bullitt on the charges preferred against him by the Committee appointed to investigate charges already made. The President is requested to allow the Judge to be present at the proposed investigation. The charges made are of the most serious character, and from the high official station which the gentleman holds it is necessary that there should be no delay in settling the question as to his guilt or innocence.

OUR LOYAL PRISONERS.—PROGRESS OF EXCHANGE.—The New York Times says, under the judicious and energetic direction of Col. Mulford, the exchange of prisoners goes on bravely. We publish to-day, a list of the names of the 500 officers who were received within our lines below City Point on the 21st and 22d inst., and since then, forwarded to Annapolis. With this last installment, the Richmond military prisons have all—thank Heaven!—been emptied of their loyal inmates. Col. Mulford has also perfected his arrangements for the delivery of those who have been in prison at Columbia, Salisbury, and a part of those at Florence. The place named for this exchange is Wilmington, Georgia and Alabama prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those west of the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River. Col. Mulford, moreover, has not limited his exertions to the matter of an exchange of purely military prisoners. He has included in his arrangements the release of loyal masters and crews of vessels, and of a few private citizens as well. The point at which Col. Mulford has established his office on the James River (Varina) places him in easy communication with the Lieutenant-General and the public need not be specially advised of the fact that Gen. Grant extends the utmost facilities necessary to make the exchange as perfect and as speedy as the circumstances will admit.

### Artemus Ward.

From the advertisement in our paper to-day it will be seen that this renowned humorist will visit our city and give an entertainment on next Friday evening. It is hardly necessary to add a word to this announcement. The mere fact that Artemus Ward will "speak a piece" is enough to fill the house. Mormonism, and what may be seen there, is comparatively unknown to our citizens. Artemus Ward will tell them all about it, and tell them, too, a good deal that they could never find out by actual observation. Then he talks in such a humorous way, that gravity is a thing utterly unknown at his entertainments. Old-fashioned, side-splitting, laugh-and-growl-at-merriment rules the hour. And it is an intellectual feast as well, for amid the great mass of humor there is much that will instruct. Artemus wants to see all of the citizens of Frankfort on Friday evening next, and we hope that all will call and hear what he has to say. A very accommodating gentleman he is, for he offers, in case any of his jokes are too deep, to call on citizens at their private residences to explain them. Give him a full house.

GEN. GRANT'S POLICY.—The Army and Navy Journal calls attention to one feature of General Grant's military policy, which is having a most remarkable illustration during the present winter:

"There is the constant necessity of pushing the advantages we have, of 'keeping the ball of victory rolling,' of holding our steady strain upon the rebellion, without a single respite or relaxation. Such is Gen. Grant's policy. He seems to have dropped the words 'winter quarters' out of his 'dictionary of military terms.' It was predicted when the May campaign opened that it would be the last campaign of the war—and when has it been suspended?"

It would be well if we had less medicine and more cures; less profession and more piety; less law and more justice.

Likeness begets love, yet proud men hate one another.

He who has good health is a rich man and does not know it.

He who gives you fair words, feeds you with an empty spoon.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 7th day of March, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Adkins, John T. Long, B. F.  
Bennett, Miss Sue Munn, A. G.  
Bartlett, Albert Overly, P. J.  
Bacon, Capt. W. P. (2) Pointer, Asa  
Cardwell, Wm. Pettitt, James  
Chisholm, B. F. (2) Rodgers, Chris.  
Culver, Wilson T. Robinson, Miss Bettie J.  
Desheg, Capt. Rodgers, James  
Fisher, James Scott, Mrs. Louisa  
Griffin, Miss Mollie Shanks, Rud.  
Green, George Weatherford, Miss Sarah  
Gallagher, William Ann  
Gordan, William T. H. Williams, B. W.  
Hawkin, Ruth Seward & Wilkerson,  
Hill, N. H. Williams, Miss Sarah L.  
Hanks, J. J. Withers, H. I.  
Harding, H. A. Ward, H. I.  
Johnson, George

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
Feb. 28, 1865—1c.

## KY. PENITENTIARY!

### Sale of Material.

CONTRACTORS and other persons, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to sell to the highest bidder, the following materials at the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: All the brick, stone and lumber in the Western Work Shop, Black Smith Shop, Dining Room and Chapel, Kitchen, Old Hemp Building and Meat House. CONTRACTORS who bid for the erection of the new buildings under the recent act of the General Assembly, are specially invited to bid for the materials above named.

A lot of old machinery, iron and castings also offered for sale.

### Bids Received Until the 20th inst.

As the buildings offered for sale, are at present occupied by the keeper, due regard must be had to his wishes, as to the time of their removal. J. M. MILLS, Inspectors,  
JAS. E. BARRETT, Ky.  
JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

Frankfort, March 7, 1865—td.

Louisville Journal and Democrat insert the above daily until 20th inst., and send bill to this office.

### METROPOLITAN HALL!

#### For One Night Only.

### FRIDAY EVENING

March 10, 1865.

### ARTEMUS WARD

#### AMONG THE MORMONS.

From 808, Broadway, New York.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ARTEMUS WARD among the Mormons is precisely the same entertainment which has recently achieved such unequalled and brilliant success in the cities of

New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Colossal Moving Paintings

Are from the brushes of the

FOREMOST OF LIVING SCENIC ARTISTS.

And embrace thoroughly faithful views of

Great Salt Lake City,

Brigham Young's Harem,

Heber C. Kimball's Harem,

The Mormon Theatre,

The Tabernacle,

Great Salt Lake,

The Endowment House,

Robo Canon,

The Desert at Night,

The Silver Mines of Nevada,

The Gold Mines of Idaho,

Pike's Peak,

The Overland Route in Winter,

The Red Men of the Far West,

The Streets of San Francisco.

With the comic Cartoon of

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME,

&c., &c., &c.

The Manager does not purpose to say one word more of these Paintings than they deserve, but their singular beauty has been so cordially acknowledged by the most eminent journalists and connoisseurs in this country that he may be permitted to invite the very careful attention of the public to them. And it is alike with pride and confidence that he points to

### THE MOONLIT WATERS

#### OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

A beautiful Sleeping Silver Sea in the Heart of the vast Desert.

### THE MORMON TEMPLE AT NIGHT

In a blaze of Gorgeous Illumination,

### THE WONDERFUL ECHO CANON,

and the

### Golden Sunset on the Plains,

As a series of absolute matchless achievements in scenic art.

This Pictorial Journey from New York to Great Salt Lake City, will be cheerfully and conversationally described by the renowned original Humourist,

### ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission..... 75 cents.

GALLERY..... 50 cents.

Tickets may be had at Bull's Book Store, Dr. Mill's Drug Store, and at the office of the Capital Hotel.

March 7, 1865—2c.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR

No. 23.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. E. Merrill. Provost Marshals and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to recruiting Standard, and have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers.

Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits be forwarded to the general Rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

March 7, 1865—6c.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR

No. 24.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further arrangements for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department.

Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being recruited to add by new enlistments 600 men to its present strength, and the latter 654.

Recruiting and mustering officers and all oont oerned are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

March 7, 1865—6c.

### 300 COPIES,

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.

Feb. 7, 1865—3m.

### NOTICE.

HAVING bought out the entire stock of PICTURES, TAUNY ARTICLES, MONTHLY AND WEEKLY MAGAZINES, and all other reading matter together, with the interest in Louisville and Cincinnati Daily Papers, from J. D. Pollard, Esq., I respectfully solicit the public patronage promising them to be faithful to my duties and their interest as well as my own in the News Depot. The present subscription to the Daily Papers, Monthlies, &c., will continue without any prejudice or trouble to subscribers.

The News Depot is now moved to my office on the corner of Main and St. Clair Street, in the old Bank Building.

I will keep on hand fine cigars, smoking, and chewing tobacco, and many fancy articles for gentlemen.

I offer for sale at low prices, UNDER COST, many articles I wish to move off of my hands. Call and see my very respectable stock.

Mar. 8, 1865. D. G. VENABLE.

D. H. ANDERSON.  
Danville, Ky.

J. D. MERRITT,  
Late of Hoag & Quick,  
Cincinnati, O.

## ANDERSON & MERRITT, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Have opened the GALLERY on Main Street,

Opposite the Capital Hotel,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well-known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water-Colors.  
January 13, 1864.—1c.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.  
S. C. BULL.  
Feb. 24, 1865—4m.

## J. C. RODGERS & Co., GENERAL

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER,

Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits,

SALT & COAL,

No. 220 Main Street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National

Bank;

J. B. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade;

Dr. D. J. GRIFFITH, Examining Surgeon U. S.

Army, Louisville Ky.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK, L. H. SARGENT & Co., Cincinnati O.

Feb. 3, 1865—9c.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,

Of Cincinnati, O. Of Lebanon, O. Of Kentucky.

## JOHNSTON, CORWIN & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office:—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania

Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1865—sw2m.

### TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike



G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

WARNER.  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
OFFICE—West Side South St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1867-4f.

LYSANDER BORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1869-4f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.  
HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-4f.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-  
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-4f.

Kentucky River Coal.  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY COAL; also a  
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogony,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
Feb 2 twt.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant all work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the  
custody of the Sheriff of the County of  
Franklin, for the alleged murder  
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and  
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th  
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at  
large.  
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do  
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the  
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of  
Garraud county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and cause  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or  
inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,  
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or  
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,  
and in the habit of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS!  
LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of  
the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his  
Company for the 159th O. V. I.  
Boys called by the name of Elwood, and  
three hundred and fifty dollars Government  
bounty. Office No. 152 1/2 Walnut street near 4th, Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio.  
Feb. 1, 1865-146.

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard  
county, a runaway slave calling himself  
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-  
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper  
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35  
years of age.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.  
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, vs.  
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.  
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton  
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I  
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer  
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in  
August next, it being County Court day, on credits  
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House  
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-  
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said  
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-  
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The  
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with  
good security, bearing interest from date.  
C. A. WANDELOHE, Commissioner.  
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, July Term, 1864.  
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,  
Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and  
others, Defendants. Doctants.  
This day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-  
sion of lands which belonged to William San-  
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that  
Alexander Sanders and Letitia Sanders, two of  
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.  
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-  
tion be published in the newspaper called the  
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-  
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said  
non-residents notice of said application, that  
they may appear thereto.  
THOS. N. LINSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.  
July 20, 1864-346-tw4w3w.

NEW ENGLAND  
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.  
Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.  
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.  
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-4f.

DIARRHOEA  
AND  
FLUX!  
STRICKLAND'S  
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!  
A composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-  
ulants and carminatives, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that will  
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in  
several of our army hospitals where it gives the  
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of  
thousands of our soldiers and sailors, and we  
believe it to be the best remedy in the world  
for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.  
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most  
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of  
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonials from patients  
who have been cured after being pronounced in-  
curable by their physicians, some after taking  
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera  
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!  
You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50  
per cent.  
May 25, 1864-w4tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.  
Patented October 13, 1863.  
Black, Black for Silk,  
Dark Blue, Light Blue,  
French Blue, French Blue,  
Claret Brown, Claret Brown,  
Light Brown, Light Brown,  
Crimson, Crimson,  
Dark Drab, Dark Drab,  
Light Drab, Light Drab,  
Light F'n Drab, Light F'n Drab,  
Dark Green, Light Green,  
Light Green, Light Green,  
Mauve, Mauve,  
Orange, Orange,  
Purple, Purple,  
Royal Purple, Royal Purple,  
Salmon, Salmon,  
Scarlet, Scarlet,  
Violet, Violet,  
White, White,  
Yellow, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Bon-  
nets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Chil-  
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of  
Wearing Apparel.  
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.  
For 25 cents you can color as many goods  
without otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-  
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.  
The process is simple, and any one can use the  
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,  
French, and German, inside of each package.  
For further information in Dyeing, and giving  
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted  
to dye other goods, (with many valuable recipes),  
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and  
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10  
cents. Manufactured by  
HOWE & STEVENS,  
250 Broadway, Boston.  
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 23, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE  
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave,  
on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling  
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper  
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130  
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,  
of St. Louis county, Missouri.  
The owner can come forward, prove prop-  
erty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with  
as the law requires.  
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. P. C.  
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.  
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goate,  
or Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest  
style of the art, by calling at  
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.  
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken  
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,  
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says  
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison  
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about  
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-  
plexion, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrest-  
ed in Bracken county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.  
A. C. KEENON informs  
his friends and customers,  
that he still continues the  
Book Binding business, in  
all its branches, at his old  
stand, over Major's Book  
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole  
attention to its management. He respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore  
extended to the establishment.  
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best  
quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description,  
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-  
sonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.  
THE undersigned having purchased the ma-  
chine, of the said office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.  
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every loyal person.  
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-  
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.  
The publication will be commenced in as short  
time as the necessary preparation can be made.  
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.  
Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.  
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNION PRESS.  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men.  
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in  
the press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated  
by the partial supply of loyal journals from other  
States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction  
and a demand for a newspaper.  
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,  
we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—that is the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not only without palliation  
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught  
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its  
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it fully realized.  
In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-  
establish the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.  
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat as the  
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.  
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion, has shown that their primary  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
anty—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action the  
convictions which, in their hearts the people  
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-  
ceived from the press here the prominence desir-  
able in a mercantile community.  
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-  
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 18th, 1864.  
TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.  
L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.  
WERE introduced into this community by  
myself about 1847, and a large number of  
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-  
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.  
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammick has had the  
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing  
a strong determination to retire from the business,  
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-  
cox, of Graham and myself purchased his entire stock  
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment  
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the  
purchase from him, makes our present supply  
very ample.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-  
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
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To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.  
L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION  
OF THE  
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agen-  
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.  
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,  
and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48  
Cash in the hands of Agents  
and in transit, 124,273 40  
Hartford, N. Y. & F. Railroad,  
New York City Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 8 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,  
M'tgage Bonds, 7 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 8,500 4,025 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,000 00  
Cleveland and Pitsburg,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(G. I. Mort.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d  
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 p. ct., semi-annual  
inter, 50,000 57,000 00  
Buffalo, New York & Erie  
R. R. Second Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 18,000 18,350 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00  
Conn. River Railroad, M'tgage  
Bonds, 6 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 10,000 10,600 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00  
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
Wayne County, Michigan,  
Bonds, 7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wat-  
er), 6 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
p. ct., semi-annual int.,  
Bonds, 6 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 38,000 41,420 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds,  
[1853 & 1855], 6 p. ct.,  
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
quarterly interest, 75,000 81,750 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1874, 5 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 195,000 195,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1864, 4 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 182,500 191,625 00  
United States [5-20s.] Con-  
pon Bonds 1862, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00  
Connecticut State Scrip, 6  
p. ct., semi-annual in-  
terest, 200,000 200,000 00  
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
R. I. State Stock, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00  
Ohio State Stock, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 6 p. ct.,  
quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00  
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p. ct.,  
semi-annual interest, 70,000 90,920 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg's  
Bonds, 7 p. ct., semi-annual  
interest, 20,000 21,200 00  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance  
Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50  
500 Shares Hartford and N.  
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00  
300 Shares Conn. River R.  
Co. Stock, 30,000 33,000 00  
107 Shares Boston and Wor-  
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 10,050 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co.  
Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Citizens Bk's S'tk.,  
Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'tk.,  
Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'tk.,  
Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'tk.,  
Boston, 20,000 21,600 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00  
200 Shares Bk of the State  
Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 13,000 00  
100 Shares Mercantile Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00  
200 Shares Mechanics Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00  
400 Shares Farmers and Me-  
chanics Bk S'tk., Phil. Pa., 20,000 24,000 00  
500 Shares Bank of Hart'd  
Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00  
400 Shares Farmers & Me-  
chanics Bank S'tk., Hart-  
ford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00  
300 Shares Phoenix Bk S'tk.,  
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00  
200 Shares State Bk Stock,  
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k-  
ing Co. S'tk., Hart'd, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Aetna Bk Stock,  
Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hart-  
ford County, Hartford,  
Conn., 5,000 5,900 00  
200 Shares City Bank Stock,  
Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National  
Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank  
Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k  
Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 40,000 47,600 00  
50 Shares State Bk S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00  
500 Shares Broadway Bank  
S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 38,000 00

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agen-  
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1856.

LIABILITIES.  
The amount of Liabilities due or not  
due to banks and other creditors, None.  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50  
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proofs, 122,623 02  
All claims against the Company are  
small, for printing, &c., 200 00  
Total Liabilities, \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.  
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius  
J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn,  
depose and say, each for himself says, that the fore-  
going is a full, true and correct statement of the  
affairs of the said Company—that the said In-  
surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND  
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in  
Stocks and Bonds; and that the above described  
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for  
the benefit of any individual exercising authority  
in the management of said Company, nor for any  
other person or persons whatever; and that they  
are the above described officers of the said Aetna  
Insurance Company.  
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
a Justice of the Peace in and for said  
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,  
this 24th day of July, 1864.  
HENRY POWLER, Justice of the Peace.  
No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.  
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.  
This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS,  
as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hart-  
ford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has  
filed in this office the statements and exhibits re-  
quired by the provisions of an act, entitled "An  
act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance  
Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-  
ing been shown to the satisfaction of the under-  
signed that said Company is possessed of an ac-  
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars, as required by said act, the  
said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as afore-  
said, is hereby licensed and permitted to take  
risks and transact business of insurance at his  
office in Frankfort, for the term of one year  
from the date hereof. But this license shall be  
revoked if it shall be made to appear to the  
undersigned that since the filing of the statements  
above referred to, the available capital of said  
Company has been reduced below one hundred  
and fifty thousand dollars.  
In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.  
August 8, 1864-354-tw4wtw.

NOTICE.  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Franklin county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave,  
on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-  
ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old,  
5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color.  
Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-  
ville Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. CRAIK, J. P. C.  
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON  
& FRANKFORT RAILROADS.  
On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864  
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE  
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,  
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,  
Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue.  
Leaves Lexington at 2:30 P. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all  
stations), leaves Louisville at 8:20 P. M.,  
leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives  
at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-  
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).  
SAML' GILL, Sup't.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f.

LOUISVILLE and Frankfort, and Lex-  
ington and Frankfort Railroads.  
On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains  
will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-  
lows:  
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35  
A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,  
Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, ex-  
cept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and  
Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for  
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-  
rardsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,  
at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via  
rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab  
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and  
all interior towns.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-  
fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.,  
and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. ar-  
riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.  
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.  
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily  
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.  
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.  
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.  
M. to 5 P. M.  
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods-  
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.  
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown,  
Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for  
sale, and all further information can be had at the  
Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook  
streets.  
SAMUEL GILL,  
Superintendent.  
Jan. 9, 1864.

800 Shares Butchers & Dro-  
vers Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00  
100 Shares Hanover Bk S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00  
100 Shares City Bk Stock,  
N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00  
200 Shares Bk of Commerce  
Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00  
100 Shares Bank of Com'th  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00  
300 Shares Importers and  
Traders Bk S'tk., N. Y. City,  
100 Shares Mercantile Bank  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00  
200 Shares Market Bk S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00  
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk  
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00  
200 Shares Merchants Ex.  
Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 10,200 00  
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk  
Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00  
820 Shares Merchants Bank  
Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,920 00  
400 Shares Manhattan Co.  
Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 27,000 00  
300 Shares Nassau Bk S'tk.,  
New York City, 30,000 31,800 00  
200 Shares North River Bk  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00  
300 Shares Bank of N. Y.,  
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 36,000 00  
200 Shares Bk North Amer-  
ica S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 22,400 00  
200 Shares Bank of the Re-  
public S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00  
400 Shares Ocean Bk Stock,  
New York City, 20,000 19,400 00  
400 Shares Peoples Bk S'tk.,  
New York City, 10,000 10,500 00  
N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00  
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk.,  
N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00  
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and  
Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City,  
100 Shares N. Y. Trust Co.  
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00